CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

For the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by a Convention called by Congress on the application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, and ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which have been ratified by the Legislatures of the requisite number of States, are as follows:

ARTICLE 11.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE 12.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE 13.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE 14.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE 15.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE 17.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE 18.

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE 19.

SECTION 1. The time of beginning and ending the official terms of the President and Vice President and Senators and Representatives in Congress, shall be the same as now prescribed by law until changed by law.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 3. In case a President shall not be chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall fail to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them.

SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the fifteenth day of October in the year next succeeding the ratification of this article.

SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE 20.

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President till a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them.

SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October in the year next succeeding the ratification of this article.

SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE 21.

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE 22.

SECTION 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE 23.

SECTION 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE 24.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE 25.

SECTION 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SEC. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

SEC. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

SEC. 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE 26.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States who are eighteen years of age or older to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[illegible] POWDER PLOT.

About a month or ten days [illegible] that had been made by some [illegible] ery, to destroy Rx Lieut. Governor [illegible] cot, of this State, by sending to him an "infernal machine," loaded with gunpowder and missiles of destruction. The wickedness of the act, and the strangeness of the whole transaction, as was [illegible] to the public, through us, from [illegible] derived from the most respectable [illegible] induced some to doubt the reality of the transaction. As we found, ourselves [illegible] pleasantly situated in relation to the [illegible] ers, we resolved that we would take the [illegible] wearied pains to adduce ample proof of the correctness of our version of the story. In pursuance of this intent we have availed ourselves of the kindness of R. G. Burlingame, Esq. of Westerly, R. I., who has politely furnished us with the facts embraced in the following letter.

"WESTERLY, OCT. 19, 1833.

Dear Sir—Since my return home, I have inquired of Col. George Brown, Jr. and J. H. Cross, Esq. respecting the Gov. Wilcox trunk. They went down and opened the trunk—and say that it came to this place in the shoop New York, Capt. Robert Brown, Jr., and was taken from on board by E. W. Babcock, grandson to Gov. Wilcox, and by him sent in the mail carriage to the Governor, who, with his wife, put the trunk on a table. When they took the letter, which was fastened on the top of the trunk, directed to "*Gov. Edward Wilcox, R. I.* (WITH CARE AND THIS SIDE UP) and opened it. The letter was in substance as follows—

DEAR GRANDFATHER—*I have sent you a present—open the trunk and keep it till I come, &c.*

The Governor unlocked the trunk, and his wife proceeded to throw back the cover, when they found it would not readily open, and after one or two pulls upon the cover, it opened enough for them to look in, when they saw the instruments of *Death!*

The Governor then or soon after came to this village, and informed his grandson, E. W. Babcock, that his brother, Benjamin Babcock, in N. York, had sent the trunk, as described. E. W. Babcock went home with him, and readily discovered the letter to be a forgery. The whole affair remained a secret until within a few days, when it was thought best to make a new attempt to open the trunk.

Col. Brown, says, he took the trunk and carried it into the garden, and opened it so as to look in: took a pair of scissors, and cut the strings attached to the triggers of the pistols; and opened it:—says one of the strings was shorter than the other, and was a *weaker* one; and in the first attempt to open it, they broke two of the strands, consequently it stretched enough for them to look in, before it had begun to move the stronger one; which if it had not, it must have destroyed the house and all in it, as the powder had been weighed and found to be 25 pounds. The pistols were both loaded with balls.

These are all the facts that have come to my knowledge: I need not tell you, that I have written in haste.

Very respectfully, I remain your obd't serv't. R. G. BURLINGAME."

We are happy to state, in addition to the foregoing letter, that prompt steps have been taken, by the New York police, to ferret out the incendiary who forwarded the trunk to Gov. Wilcox, and that there is now some prospect of their meeting with merited success. We should be rejoiced to know that the villains had been detected, and brought to that punishment they so richly deserve. The risk incurred by Gov. Wilcox and family has been very great, and it makes one shudder to think of it. The enormity of such a crime should not escape opprobrium.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1833.

[illegible] PRESS.

[illegible] o'clock, [illegible] and remarks: [illegible] probably, that had [illegible] were aroused by a vivid [illegible] which was supposed, by [illegible] flash of lightning, and, by [illegible] house on fire. Some were [illegible] extraordinary appearance, while [illegible] with delight and admiration. [illegible] who was camping out, says he [illegible] observed it about 10 o'clock the preceding [illegible] "A few stars began to shoot, or fall; [illegible] meteor gradually increased until about 4 [illegible] in the morning, when it seemed as if every star [illegible] in the sky was in motion."

It is not surprising that those who are unacquainted entirely with a subject which is abstruse even to philosophers, should be alarmed by such an unusual phenomenon. To see two or three or a dozen stars shoot, (to use the common phraseology) during an evening, is an occurrence so familiar that it excites no uneasiness; indeed, is scarcely noticed; but when the number is so great that the whole solar system seems to be in motion, the vastness of the sight, connected with its mysteriousness, may well strike the mind with awe.

What are commonly called falling or shooting stars, are nothing more than meteors, a kind of igneous, luminous, and moveable bodies, generated by a combination of elements about which philosophers differ in opinion. It is supposed that the phenomenon witnessed on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning was an extraordinary number of such meteors, which had been produced by the same causes that produce those which are more familier to us.

Many, however, will not believe that they are similar, but consider the late appearance as portentous of some great and perhaps awful event—as a celestial sign, which

"diagstrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs"

In all ages of the world there have been those who were seized with the apprehension of some dreadful event at the appearance of a comet or an eclipse. Why is it so? It is rather because those occurrences are extraordinary than that they are not understood. The diurnal revolution of the earth, which causes the regular succession of day and night, is as little understood, by the great mass of mankind, as the cause of an eclipse; yet, in the former case, the absence of the light of the sun for twelve hours causes no unusual emotion to even the superstitious, while an eclipse of half an hour fills them with horror.

But we can readily conceive, that, without any superstition, the most enlightened might view such a scene as the one we have mentioned, with a sensation of devout dread, but mingled with reliance upon the boundless wisdom and goodness of Him who created the sun and the stars, and "who hath made them fast forever and ever."

One person who saw the Meteorological appearances, says he "never saw any thing half as brilliant, *except the fire works at the N. York Vauxhall when Lafayette was there.*" ! ! ! Oh, what a taste for the sublime! To compare a hemisphere of luminous bodies, apparently stars, prepared in nature's vast laboratory, and

"Wheeling, unshaken, thro' the void immense,"

to a few sky-rockets and squibs ignited by a farthing-bundle of matches!!

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES.

Some weeks ago we noticed some proposed Amendments to the Constitution, relative to the mode of electing the President and Vice President, and to the tenure of their office. They will be found on our first page.

Who is the author of these propositions, we are not informed, but we have seen it stated that they would be brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Webb, one of the distinguished Senators from the State of Kentucky. We are rejoice to hear that a subject of so much importance will be introduced under the auspices of one possessing so much talent and weight of character.

In another part of this paper our readers will find a letter (not addressed to us, but with a request to publish it,) on the subject of Female Schools.

The letter contains some extremely just views of the want of capacity and the destitution of discipline, which characterise, too generally, the academies and the academies for females. The writer evinces a strong partiality for the school at Salem; and he speaks in such unmeasured terms of admiration respecting that ancient and respectable institution, that we are inclined to think he must be a *young* bachelor, and that he found within its venerable walls a jewel whose lustre threw around him a fascination which imparted perfection to every thing he saw.

We are not at all disposed to detract from the well-earned reputation of the Salem school—on the contrary, we cheerfully accede to it many excellencies, and hope it may long continue to prosper; but we think the contrast which the letter-writer presents between that institution and others in our country, is a little invidious.

Perhaps, in addition to the reason we have conjectured as probably operating upon his judgment in favor of the Salem institution, he may have visited, in his tour, only one other in North Carolina, and finding in it many of the blemishes which he describes, drew a general inference unfavorable to all others on a similar plan.

Besides the Female Academy at Salem, we can speak, from personal knowledge, of only two in this State—the one in Pittsborough and the one in this Town.

These, though on a system entirely different from that, which is peculiar, we believe, to the Moravians, are not obnoxious to the imputations cast upon some others, but sustain a well-merited character for the ability and discipline with which they are conducted.

The writer has very correctly remarked that there are too many Academics for all to flourish; but we think there is another and more powerful drawback to the prosperity of most of them: it is, that the business of teaching is too often made a secondary object merely. If a young gentleman undertakes to teach, it is generally with some ulterior object in view; he studies a profession at the same time that he is carrying on his school, and, as soon as he attains to a sufficient degree of proficiency to commence the pursuit of his profession, the school is relinquished to another with the same objects before him, and so on to indefinitely.

If a young lady takes charge of an academy, she too has another and a paramount object before her: her merit is discovered and appreciated by some bachelor—a copartnership for life, or *dum bene se gesserint*, is entered into by the parties—the gentleman, perhaps, has no taste for the occupation, and can afford to relieve his spouse from the drudgery, as it is often considered, of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," and the school is either dissolved or passed into the hands of another fair candidate for matrimony.

These, we think, are some of the causes why we have so few permanently flourishing Academies. We do not allude to any particular case or cases; and we hope that our having named certain schools in terms of approbation, will not be construed into censure of others, which is certainly far from our design. We say above, that want of information with regard to the merits of other schools than those specified, is the reason why we are confined to them in upholding the character of other institutions along with that in Salem; and we respectfully suggest to the Principals of these nurseries of the genius and usefulness of the sons and the daughters of Carolina, that it would be advisable to bring their claims more frequently and pointedly before the public, who, we have no doubt, upon being enlightened in the matter, will be disposed to render "honor to whom honor is due."

For some years past, a high degree of excitement has been witnessed in some of the Northern and Eastern States, on the alleged abuses of Free-Masonry; and an Ex-President of the United States, with many other distinguished men, have entered the lists to combat an institution which is by them considered contrary to the genius of our Government.

But we think, with due deference to the judgment of such men, that there is an association in the country far more dangerous than Masonry. We allude to the "Albany Regency," a party composed of irresponsible speculators in offices and their emoluments—a party not guided by *principle*, but by *interest*—a party which opposed with violence the election of President Jackson, until they found his success quite certain, and then, with the facility of the weathercock, veered around, in the face of their professed principles, and became his servile accomplices.

[illegible] Downing.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING.

We were just preparing an article, going to show that we doubted the authenticity of the remarks of our friend of the Portland Courier, who claims to be the only publisher of Major Downing's Letters, by stating, what we before had asserted, that we believed ourselves his only publishers, when by due course of the mail we received the following letter from the Major himself. We find that we, like our friend in Portland, were equally hoodwinked by this astute politician, who led us, by inuendo at least, to believe we individually were his exclusive publishers; and now it turns out that he, like other politicians of the day, dealt out his notions to suit latitudes—"hog's fat to one, and fresh butter to another." We but do the Major common justice in believing that his letters originally published in this paper (now to the number of about 20, and some pretty considerable long ones,) embracing his inimitable book reports, contributed mainly, and we almost said exclusively, to his present celebrity. We have no other interest, however, than to see, in the event of a publication, that our hero may not have occasion to say he has been shorn of his fame by his friends, in publishing his "hog's lard" and not his "fresh butter" letters.

WASHINGTON, 27th Oct. 1833.

To my old friend of the Portland Courier:

I see by the public papers you are about to print my letters to you—and you say I have written no other letters except those I writ to you. Why, my good old friend, if I had never quitted Dogmugville, and never turned beyond your little Courier, I should never have been so great a man as I am to-day. Suppose Mr. Van Buren had never done any thing out of Kinderhook, do you think he would be as great a man as he is now? And the General too—suppose he had stuck to the Hermitage; do you suppose we would be President; no, no! This is pretty considerable of a country, and what little one part of it don't [illegible] and suppose as I saw what a shocking thing place New York was, says I, now I'll do more than write for Portland; and as I knowed my old friend Dwight had about as big and round a head as most folks (for the parson [illegible] once, a friend is always so,) I took to write to him [illegible] and his are the only ones I ever writ a word to. I did'nt trouble you about things I thought best to write to him about, because you don't know as much as he does about some things as you do about others. And I got so mixed up with great public affairs, that you would'nt know no more about what I was at, than if I had got the General to write to you in latin.

Now, if you want to print my letters in [illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, formerly Postmaster-General, and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been recently nominated, by the Mechanics and Working-Men of the City of Baltimore, as a Candidate for the next Presidency.

At a large and respectable meeting of citizens of the County of Dinwiddie, in Virginia, held at the Court-House, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq, was nominated as a Candidate for the next Presidency.

ALABAMA DIFFICULTIES.

The Raleigh Star states that Francis S. Key, Esq., United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, passed through that city on the night of the 5th instant, on his way to the State of Alabama.

He has been sent to have the soldiers who were concerned in killing Owens, tried before the United States Circuit Court for the District of Alabama.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To T— G—, Esqr.:

My dear Sir: You will recollect that, when we parted, I promised to send you a succinct account of the condition of what is called the Western part of North Carolina, as far as Female Education is concerned.

The people of this part of the State deserve much praise for their zeal on this subject. My only regret is, that that zeal has been and still is in many cases improperly directed. Schools called Academies are, indeed, too numerous to be well supported: the consequence is, that we often meet with institutions of this kind furnished with teachers who are quite inadequate to the work they have undertaken. The incapacity of these teachers as to a thorough knowledge of the arts and sciences, which they profess so well to understand, is not the greatest cause of complaint. In discipline they are still more defective: hence it is, that, on seeing the liberties enjoyed at some of these schools, you would (judging from what you behold) be induced to believe that the sweet little pupils had been brought to the places where the schools are in operation for the purpose of attending and showing out at some great and splendid party; gig gallants, carriage-gallants, and foot gallants, are all at the service of, and apparently received with the smile of welcome by, these same pupils, who, at the same time, profess to be ardent in the pursuit of knowledge.—Against such a course I have always raised my voice; and, had I the power, upon it I would "take the responsibility" of putting my veto. These are evils which, through time, must correct themselves; and, from the general intelligence and the good sense of the people in that part of the country alluded to, I have reason to believe that they will soon be corrected.

You must not understand me as including all the Female Schools I have seen in my tour, when I thus write. The Female School (established and superintended by the Moravians) at Salem, in Stokes [illegible] quire [illegible] whom they [illegible] of the first offices [illegible] of the Agency [illegible] contest, [illegible] afterwards to prevent the [illegible] perpetuation of their system [illegible] tick; but [illegible] considered legitimately entitled to the [illegible] sion who could plead continued fealty to [illegible] ecutive; and their claims [illegible] by all the patronage of that office, to the [illegible] nihilation of integrity and public [illegible] in aspirants.

The Van Buren presses throughout the country, following the lead of their head [illegible] are busily engaged in enlisting the forces of their chief in order to get up another Baltimore Convention for the nomination of their favorite. They call not upon the People at large, but invoke only the friends of the present Administration—or, in Major Downing's phraseology, the friends of the "Government," the friends of General Jackson—to meet and say who shall be his successor.

Every body remembers how the Baltimore Convention of 1831 was constituted; the one which is in contemplation will be, like it, composed of confirmed members of the Van Buren party, and they will meet, not to consult who shall be nominated, but to devise schemes to insure the success of one already designated.

They will, no doubt, meet and adopt the [illegible] plans; but we shall be much deceived if they do not find it more difficult to drag through the candidate of Kinderhook than [illegible] the rode in the same car with [illegible] to New Orleans.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Hon. John McLean, of Ohio, formerly Postmaster-General, and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been recently nominated, by the Mechanics and Working-Men of the City of Baltimore, as a Candidate for the next Presidency.

At a large and respectable meeting of citizens of the County of Dinwiddie, in Virginia, held at the Court-House, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq, was nominated as a Candidate for the next Presidency.

ALABAMA DIFFICULTIES.

The Raleigh Star states that Francis S. Key, Esq., United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, passed through that city on the night of the 5th instant, on his way to the State of Alabama.

He has been sent to have the soldiers who were concerned in killing Owens, tried before the United States Circuit Court for the District of Alabama.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To T— G—, Esqr.:

My dear Sir: You will recollect that, when we parted, I promised to send you a succinct account of the condition of what is called the Western part of North Carolina, as far as Female Education is concerned.

The people of this part of the State deserve much praise for their zeal on this subject. My only regret is, that that zeal has been and still is in many cases improperly directed. Schools called Academies are, indeed, too numerous to be well supported: the consequence is, that we often meet with institutions of this kind furnished with teachers who are quite inadequate to the work they have undertaken. The incapacity of these teachers as to a thorough knowledge of the arts and sciences, which they profess so well to understand, is not the greatest cause of complaint. In discipline they are still more defective: hence it is, that, on seeing the liberties enjoyed at some of these schools, you would (judging from what you behold) be induced to believe that the sweet little pupils had been brought to the places where the schools are in operation for the purpose of attending and showing out at some great and splendid party; gig gallants, carriage-gallants, and foot gallants, are all at the service of, and apparently received with the smile of welcome by, these same pupils, who, at the same time, profess to be ardent in the pursuit of knowledge.—Against such a course I have always raised my voice; and, had I the power, upon it I would "take the responsibility" of putting my veto. These are evils which, through time, must correct themselves; and, from the general intelligence and the good sense of the people in that part of the country alluded to, I have reason to believe that they will soon be corrected.

You must not understand me as including all the Female Schools I have seen in my tour, when I thus write. The Female School (established and superintended by the Moravians) at Salem, in Stokes [illegible] part, with the proceedings of the Court in

[illegible] Washington, [illegible] the [illegible] election, and to prevent [illegible] partizan and [illegible] we have witnessed the [illegible] of this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNITED STATES BANK.

From the Virginia National Intelligencer.

The suggestion made in the subjoined communication (which we find, of all places in the world, in the Richmond Enquirer) appears to us to be substantially a good one. When the President of the United States, in July, 1832, put his Veto on the bill which had passed both Houses of Congress, for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, one of the arguments in justification of that arbitrary act of his was, that he had not been asked to furnish the draft of such a bill as he would *permit* to become a law. It seems reasonable enough, that, when the subject shall be agitated at the next session, the Executive should be asked for the *projet* of a bill which it was willing to have furnished if asked for on the former occasion. This is what is desired by the writer of the following communication:

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO NICHOLAS BIDDLE, ESQ.

President of the Bank of the U. States:

Sir: The time is fast approaching when it is expected that the stockholders in the Bank of the United States will have presented to Congress a memorial for a renewal of its charter, and as I consider you the organ of the stockholders, I will take the liberty of suggesting to you, what, in my humble opinion, will be a matter of policy, as well as courtesy to the President of the United States. It is this: that when the memorial is presented to Congress, a member will ask that a committee be appointed to wait on the President, and request of him a programme of such a Bank as he may think fit to offer to Congress. In taking this respectful course, I have no doubt that he will readily comply: he having on a former occasion, in one of his vetoes, said as much. In the Bank of the United States I am not a stockholder, yet I feel a great wish that it may be re-chartered, inasmuch as it has given to the United States the best currency in the world. Indeed, I feel confident the country cannot do without this Bank or one like it; so that if this one is put down in Philadelphia, a new one is to be put up in Wall Street, New York, for the purpose of ruling all the money, all the politics, and all the commerce, of the United States. With these opinions I subscribe myself,

Respectfully yours,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Richmond, Oct. 28, 1833.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

We feel warranted in saying, that from the commencement of Gen. WASHINGTON'S administration, down to the commencement of Gen. JACKSON'S, no Chief Magistrate has ever submitted a grave question to the decision of his cabinet, and having obtained that decision, unceremoniously rejected it, with the declaration "*I take the responsibility.*" The uniform practice of Gen. WASHINGTON was, to be governed by the opinion of the *majority*.—We will present two instances.

When the question was agitated in Cabinet Council, April 1793, whether the proclamation of the 22d should be issued, Mr. RANDOLPH, Attorney General, and Gen. KNOX, Secretary at War, thought a letter should be written, by the Secretary of State, to the foreign ministers. Mr. HAMILTON opposed it strongly. The President was with him in opinion; but Mr. JEFFERSON agreed with RANDOLPH and KNOX; Whereupon, Gen. WASHINGTON remarked,—*that as there were three for it, it should go.*"

Again.—On the 3d of August, 1793, a Cabinet Council was held to decide whether Congress should be convened. Gen. KNOX was against it. Gen. HAMILTON said he was "opposed," but "if *two* were for it or against it, he would join them, to make "a majority." Thus indicating that a *majority* would be conclusive as to the pending question. Such, then, was the practice during the presidency of Gen. WASHINGTON; and we are authorised to say that the same practice prevailed while Mr. JEFFERSON was President. Whenever

FOREIGN ADVICES.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Nov. 4.

Last evening the ship Ayacucho, Hearn, sailed from Liverpool on the 20th September. We are indebted to the Captain for Liverpool papers of that date, and London of the 19th.

No further intelligence had been received in England from Lisbon, and we have therefore nothing further on the state of affairs in Portugal, except a contradiction in a London paper, the Globe, of the report that Marshal Bourmont had proposed to capitulate to Don Pedro. That paper states, that in answer to a proposition to that effect made by the British Ambassador, Lord Wm. Russel, the Marshal had replied that he did not feel himself in such circumstances as to render it expedient for him to decline recommending a further prosecution of the contest.

It is not without astonishment we perceive in the translations from French papers, that serious apprehensions are entertained that the Duchess de Berri intends again to attempt a landing in that country. Rumors of an intended insurrection in Paris also prevailed. Should one take place—which we do not believe—it would probably be with a view to the abolition of all regal power whatever, and not to a restoration of the Bourbons.

It had been believed in London that a serious insurrection had broken out in Constantinople, but it appears that nothing more had occurred in the capital of Turkey than some more of those disastrous conflagrations which are so frequent there.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—We are now assured that the arrival of M. Verstolk from London is in consequence of a memorial which he sent from London to the Government, relative to the state of the negociations in that city; also that the memorial is drawn up in a very conciliatory spirit, and that a speedy termination of our differences with Belgium may be expected if the ideas contained in it should be adopted by the Government. The Government, however, seems not to be able to come to a decision on this point any more than with regard to Luxemburg. There is no truth in the report, first spread by the Belgian papers, that four questions have been put by the Conference to our Government.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.—The Cotton market continues in a very depressed state, very little doing, and prices merely nominal. Of 3300 Sea Island, Brazil, West India, and Surat, offered by public sale yesterday, only 364 bales could be forced off, at a decline of 2d to 2½d per lb. on the highest prices of last month. The import is 4950 bags, and the sales are 3900 bags.

From the New-York American, Nov. 5.

From London there are accounts by one day later, by the packet ship Samson. They present a little later intelligence from Lisbon, but without any interest.

London, Sept. 30, 12 *o'clock.*—Private Letters have been received this morning, brought by a merchant vessel from Lisbon, dated the 10th instant. Up to that date affairs remained tranquil, no further attack or demonstration having been made by the Miguelite army. It is likewise positively reported that the steam vessel, the Lord of the Isles, has been captured by two of the Queen's ships. The steamer had on board twenty seven French Officers who were going to join Marshal Bourmont, and was also heavy laden with ammunition and warlike stores. It is likewise stated that a small schooner laden with shot had shared a similar fate.

No further news relative to Portugal has transpired, but one letter received by a highly respectable firm in the City states that the Lord of the Isles steamer was brought into the Tagus on the 16th, but up to the last dates had not been formally condemned.

Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper and his family have arrived in the Samson. He will be warmly welcomed to his native home.

By an arrival at New York, from Havre, Paris dates to the 1st of October have been received, but they contain no news of importance. Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, had arrived, and himself and family, together with many Officers of the U. S. ship in which he was conveyed to France, dined with the Royal Family on the 26th of September.

Six of the principal British Officers who took part in the battle of New Orleans, have distinctly denied any knowledge of the alleged fact, that on the 8th of January, 1815, the watch-words of the British army were "*Beauty and Booty.*"

Upwards of half a million ounces of Gold and Silver were exported from London in 24 days, in the month of August last.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Progress of Improvement.—We observe in an Illinois paper the proceeding of a public meeting held at Chicago, with a view to measure for the immediate commencement of a rail road from the waters of Illinois river to Lake Michigan. This is one of the most striking exemplifications which we have ever seen of the enterprising character of our people. Any reader who will look at his map, find where Chicago is, and consider how recently that whole region was a remote Indian wilderness, will agree with us in the opinion.—*National Intelligencer.*

Petersburg Spirit.—Among the applications which will be made by the public spirited people of Petersburg to the next Legislature, we observe the following: 1, An act of incorporation for an Importing Company on an extensive scale 2, A Fire Insurance Company; 3, A Rail road to City point; and, 4, A Rail road from Watkins' Ferry, on the Roanoke, to Belfield.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

From the Richmond Whig.

TO WILLIAM T. BARRY, ESQ.

Every citizen is aggrieved when a public officer neglects his duty, or abuses the power invested in him by the people. The Constitution of the United States holds these officers in no other light than that of public servants. When they become masters of the people, whom they are bound by law to serve, or fail to demean themselves as faithful agents, then are the rights of the people insulted and destroyed. And what is the remedy of a people thus injured and abused? Must we cringe as menials and appeal to the mercy of those by whom we are aggrieved? No! That would be an implied relinquishment of the powers granted by our institutions, and which it is our duty and our interest to retain. What then must be done as a remedy? We will first appeal to the *mercy of the people* in behalf of the servant who has neglected his duty, and note him of his remissness. Then, if he fail to reform or omit to harken to our remonstrances and complaints, justice demands that we should appeal to the sovereign *power* of the people. A public officer, though, who so far forgets his situation as to be unmindful of the *voice of the people*, will scarcely understand you when you hint the *sovereign power of the people.* Still it must not only be *felt, but obeyed;* and let him tremble when he reflects that that power can in a moment hurl him from his exalted station to punishment and disgrace. The cries of a free people must be regarded. In saying thus far, sir, we utter no other sentiments than those of a nation, which a man in power is too apt to forget or disregard. And these remarks, sir, we thought fit to preface an avowal of

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Nov. 16, 1833.

Cotton, in seed,	lb	2½	a 2¾
clean,	"	10½	a 10¾
Coffee,	"	16	a 18
Sugar, brown,	"	12½	a 15
Loaf,	"	18	a 20
Bacon,	"	10	a
Nails,	"	8	a 10
Molasses,	gal.	60	a
Brandy, peach,	"	40	a 45
Do app	"	35	a 40
Feathers,	lb	30	a
Flour, (scarce)	bbl	$5,00	a
Wheat,	bush	80	a 1,00
Rye,	"	40	a
Oats,	"	20	a
Corn,	"	35	a 40
Salt,			1,25
Butter,	lb	10	a 19
Tallow,	"	8	a 10
Tobacco,	"	8	a 20
Whiskey,	"	25	a 30

CAMDEN, S. C. Nov. 9.

Cotton,	lb	13	a 13½
Corn,	bush	56	a 62
Wheat,		$1 00	a 1 25
Flour, country,	bbl	6	a 8
Camden mills, sup.	"	8	a 9
Bacon,	lb	12	a 15
Whiskey,	gal	35	a 45
Brandy, app,	"	35	a 50
do peach	"		50

Medicine and Surgery.

DR. EDMUND R. GIBSON

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Concord and its vicinity that he has

Located himself in the Town of Concord,

For the purpose of practicing in the VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

Medicine and Surgery.

HE may be found, at all times when not professionally engaged, at Mrs. Mahan's Tavern.

Concord, Nov. 18, 1833. 3t

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the Jail of this County, on the 3d day of November, 1833, a Negro Man, who says his name is

NELSON,

Who appears to be between thirty-five and forty years old; five feet six inches high; has a small mole on the right side of his face, near his nose; no other marks perceptible. He says he is a brick layer, and was hired to Mitchell Vice he absconded on Sunday night (the 13th October last; he says he belongs to John Polk, of York, living about 7 miles from Yorkville.

☞ His owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.

Lexington, Davidson Co., N. C.

November 18, 1833. 3t

Hardware.

Knives and Forks, Shovels, Table and Tea Spoons, Saddlers' Trimmings, Bridle Bits, Curry Combs, Razors, Scissors, Pincers, Hammers, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Hoes, Axes, Chisels, Bright and Blue Screws, Castings, etc. etc.

Shoes.

A good Assortment of all kinds of SHOES, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Gentlemen's Pumps, Ladies' Slippers, etc. etc. etc.

Also—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal Skin and Morocco Shoes.

Hats and Bonnets,

as follows:

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices
Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth, and Seal Skin Caps
Fancy Braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto
Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto
Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunstables.
Leghorns cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, & Queensware,

Comprizing a good Assortment.

Groceries,

and

Other Articles,

—SUCH AS—

Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea
Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot
Bar Lead, Copal and Black Varnish
Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown
Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Putty
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor
Assafoetida, Wool and Cotton Cards.

Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

☞ We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1833. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Goss, Sen'r, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Public Sale.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder, at the late dwelling house of Frederick Goss, Sr. deceased, commencing

On Thursday the 11th of Dec. next,

All the Estate of said deceased, which is not otherwise disposed of by his will, consisting of

About 1500 Acres of Land,

which will be sold in different parcels

Eleven Negroes; Farming Utensils;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
Two Road Wagons;
One Riding Carriage;
Two Sets of Blacksmiths' Tools;
One Share in the Gold Mine on the Conrad Hill;

With a number of other articles, the particulars of which to mention, it is deemed unnecessary, as they will be fully known at the time of sale.

PETER GOSS, Ex'r.

JOHN GOSS, Ex'r.

November 18, 1833.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]